EPA Superfund Standardized Post-Assessment

Directions: The following questions contain multiple choices. Circle the letter (a-d) that best answers the question. Each question is worth five points.

	The points.
1.	Why is community involvement an important part of cleaning up a superfund site?
	O.A. The government is not interested in cleaning up toxic waste and would prefer that local communities do it.
	OB. Local citizens are encouraged to determine the future use of contaminated sites and be active stakeholders in the
	clean up process.
2	O C. The EPA depends on local citizen experts to guide them through the clean up process.
2.	How does population increase toxic wastes?
	O.A. To meet the demands of goods and services, more raw materials are needed.
	O B. More people dump their toxic substances into local waterways.
_	O C. More people means more sewage must be cleaned.
3.	Most hazardous waste comes from:
	O A. Burning of fossil fuels.
	O B. Household wastes like oil, pesticides, and paint.
	O.C. Manufacturing and industry.
4.	Pollution prevention means:
	O A. Any effort to reduce or eliminate pollution and wastes.
	O B. A practice by environmentalists and the EPA.
	O C. Cleaning up superfund sites to make communities safer to live in.
5.	Hazardous Waste is:
	O A. A sticky substance that is a by-product of manufacturing.
	O B. Any material that presents a threat or unreasonable risk to people or the environment.
	O C. An area that has been contaminated.
6.	The Superfund Program does this:
	O A. Sues companies who refuse to clean up their hazardous waste.
	O B. Makes communities clean up local superfund sites.
	O C. Pays for superfund cleanup of the most serious sites, even if the EPA is not certain who is responsible for the
	damage.
7.	Risk is:
	O A. A measure of the probability of suffering harm or loss.
	O B. The likelihood that a bet will end favorably.
	O C. The challenge of choosing a correct answer.
8.	Two types of risk related to hazardous substances are:
0.	O A. Risk of exposure and risk of injury
	O B. Risk of losing one's job and risk of losing one's house
	O C. Risk of damage to trees and risk of damage to animals
9.	Citizen's main source of information about superfund sites is:
٦.	O A. The internet
	O B. The public relations offices of companies.
	O C. The media: newspapers, radio, T.V.
10	Contamination is:
10.	O A. A disease that attacks the hearts and lungs of people who have lived near hazardous substances.
	O B. When a place has a significant amount of hazardous materials mixed with the soil, water, and air.
	O C. A program with the Superfund Program.
	C. A program with the Superfund Program.
Directi	ons: Each of the following questions are short constructed responses. Each question must be answered with complete
	s, sentences, and paragraphs. Each question is worth ten points.
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1.	Describe how community members can become involved in a superfund site's clean up.
	variables and occome miles and outperferred one of clean up.

2	. Explain why superfund sites are a problem to people.
3	. Persuade a factory manager to adopt safe disposal practices of his company's waste.
4	. Create a diagram of how waste can contaminate beyond its original boundaries.
5	. Explain the above diagram.